

A Memory of Early Days.
Bane of childhood's tender years,
Swallowed oft with grins and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil,
Loathsome, greasy, cloying oil!
Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose.
All the shuddering frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid
Was a greater horror hid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Huge and gripping old blue pills!
What a contrast to the mild and gentle
action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative
Pellets, sugar coated, easy to take, cleans-
ing, recuperating, renovating the system
without wrenching it with agony. Sold by
druggists.

Glass Making.
THE TANK FURNACE COMING.
The tank furnace, as we have often
pointed out, has not yet proved a success
in this country, except in a few instances,
and these mostly in the coarser lines of
glassware, such as bottles, for cap liners
and colored glass of various kinds. The
most successful run yet made has been at
the Streator, Ill., bottle works, where it is
claimed to have given entire satisfaction,
both as to the quality of glass and the much
lower cost for fuel. The tank in the win-
dow glass house at the same place, tried
during the last blast just ended, has not
been prolific of good results, so far as we
are informed.
The trouble seems to have been that men
not connected with the manufacture of
glass, and in most cases patentees with
more enthusiasm than experience, have had
a hand in building and operating tank fur-
naces. As a rule, also, firms of limited cap-
ital, who wanted a tank furnace before they
were taken into the belief that it was
cheaper than melting in pots, have taken
hold, and after more or less of a costly fail-
ure, have abandoned the project.
The great number of tanks in successful
operation in Europe, noted in another arti-
cle in this issue, goes far to prove that our
manufacturers and furnace builders have
not yet got on the right track. In spite of
the many failures, however, it is clear that
the tank furnace is bound to come in this
country, for the belief is current that we
can do better what can be done anywhere
else in the world.
Our furnace builders have not given up
trying to make the tank furnace a success,
as is shown by the fact that our clay pot
manufacturers have a constant stock of fur-
nace brick on hand, and are as willing to
swear that they will work, that they will
last, and that their bottoms will not bow up,
as the most sanguine inventors.
Our advice, however, to all parties is to
let others experiment. If you must build
a tank, build a small one, and don't go back
on pots until you're sure the tank is better.
Don't build any kind or size of a tank un-
less you have money you don't need.—*American Glass Worker.*

MACHINERY IN WINDOW GLASS MAKING.
In Germany, during several years past,
especially in Bavaria, the manufacture of
patent glass has grown enormously, and
very heavy glass is being blown at a single
strength. For grinding and polishing, the
swift running streams of the country fur-
nish abundant water power at a very trif-
ling cost. So much has this branch of the
German sheet glass trade been developed,
that Belgium and England are being met
by it on what have heretofore been consid-
ered home markets.
In Belgium, however, the introduction
of machinery in the manufacture of window
glass is only a question of time, and per-
haps a very short time.
The movement is different from any yet
attempted elsewhere. The object is not
simply to assist the blower with the help
of a machine, so he may be able to make
larger, heavier or more glass with greater
ease and less exhaustive toil, but it aims at
abolishing cylinder blowing altogether, by
the substitution of a process of rolling.
The main difficulty is to roll the glass thin
enough so as to save material, and to avoid
expense in grinding it down to the desir-
able thickness.
At the Besson Works, a series of rollers
have been placed between the tank furnace
and annealing ovens and leers. Through
these rollers, similar to sheet mill rolls in
iron mills, the molten glass being conduct-
ed on a cooling table by means of sluice
or canal from the tank furnace, the mouth
of which is opened and closed at the will
of the operator, much the same as the flow
of liquid steel is controlled in the ladle
used to fill the ingot molds in Bessemer
steel manufacture.
From this table the glass passes through
the smooth sheet rolls, and after being rolled
to the desired thickness (which can be
regulated by powerful screws, some as in
iron mills), the sheet is conveyed on rollers
between two large cylinders, where it is di-
vided into required lengths by means of an
ingenious shearing apparatus. All this is
done before the sheet cools sufficiently to
lose plasticity, and is thence conveyed
by means of rollers (much the same as now
used to convey steel rails from the rolls to
the stretchers) to the annealing leers. No
human hand touches the glass, and labor,
compared with the machinery used, is but
a vanishing quantity.
The Welsh process, a similar invention,
is also being tried in Belgium, and enables
the operator to make plain sheets, ribbed,
rough or furrowed glass at will, by inge-
nuously arranged projections on different
rolls. On the whole, these machines can
not yet be said to have proven successful,
but they are in progress of development,
and as success means immense profits both
to investors and manufacturer, no expense
or pains seems to deter Belgian manufact-
urers.
The sheets so rolled are not to be ground
and polished after wards, but when properly
rolled are as finished as a piece of flat-
tened window glass. The expansion of
the rollers has as yet tended to make the
body of the sheet slightly uneven, and not
of uniform thickness in all parts. But the
Belgians are learning from the Yankees,
and gas jets are to be introduced to regulate
the expansion of the rollers.
It is idle, of course, to make any pre-
dictions at this time, and it may be many
years before the hopes of these inventors
are fully realized. Even then it will take
immense capital to erect the necessary ma-
chinery and extensive works required by
the new process.
The tank process and roller process mak-
ing production continuous and the product
cheap, must certainly revolutionize the
manufacture of sheet glass. From a work-
er's view, the day when the small factory
and intermittent melting furnace is displac-
ed by the large works and continuous melt-
ing tank the old time independence of the
glass-blower will be as a vanished dream,
beautiful only in remembrance. There-
fore, let us dance and shove the grog
around while yet we are free.

LIST OF NEW GLASS FACTORIES.
So far as projected, or under way as well
as some just recently started, following is
list of new factories which will be started
next fire:

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?
A LACE FICHU DESIGNED TO WEAR
WITH SUMMER DRESSES.
Pretty Jackets, Dainty Matinees and
Tasteful Dressing Gowns for Warm
Days at the Seashore—Decorative Col-
lars and Bows for the Neck.
Laces and ribbons play an important part
in the accessories of summer toilets for ladies
wearing this season. Numbered with other at-
tractions in the way of neckwear are stand-
ing collars, with throat bows, similar to the
ones illustrated in the first cut.

STANDING COLLARS, WITH THROAT BOWS.
These collars are designed to wear over the
collar of a high dress. One is covered out-
side with folds of pale blue crepe and lined
with blue ribbon, the point edges of which are
turned over to form the binding. A ribbon
bow covers the fastening, in which pale blue
and heliotrope and blue striped ribbon are
blended.

The remaining figure shows a similar col-
lar made of pink crepe, with a fold of pink
feather edged ribbon at the top. The bow is
composed of numerous loops of narrow pink
ribbon grouped with pointed loops of crepe.

Loose Jackets and Matinees.
Very pretty loose jackets and matinees,
says The Season, are being worn in the
country and at the seashore, trimmed with
beautiful embroidery worked with ingrain
cotton in various colors, Japanese, Russian
and Bulgarian embroidery carrying off the
palm. On some of these jackets the embroi-
dery is executed on the material itself, while
on others it is made on bands of the same.
A dainty effect is given to the front by pleating
it in the center and fastening down at the
side under a broad band of embroidery. The
sleeves are very often pleated—also gathered
into a deep worked band to harmonize, and
the high pleated collar finished off with small
coquettish bows.

Matinees, for indoor wear, are composed of
very beautiful stuffs, and trimmed in a most
elaborate manner. Favored materials are:
plush, faille, surah, figured silk and foulard,
and for the trimmings the richest laces are
chosen. On the pleated skirt the ornamenta-
tion often consists of pleatings and small
frills of the same texture and lace, or it is
entirely of lace and ribbon run through the
latter, finished off on one side with small
hanging bows.

The jacket worn with this reaches down a lit-
tle below the skirt trimming, and must be
decorated to correspond.

The front is made as a rule with a plastron
of some kind, and therefore open, yet diag-
onal fastenings are also in good taste. The
plastron either forms a puffed front by being
gathered or pleated, and drawn in by strings
at the waist, or it is of a scarf shape, arranged
in irregular folds, and combines a jabot and
panier draperies, the lower part being caught
up with a bow or ribbon rosette.

Tasteful dressing gowns are made of fine,
soft, colored woolen materials with yokes,
upright collars and cuffs of dark plush or
velvet. The front is arranged below the yoke
in large pleats falling straight down to the
feet, and the back and sides fit tight to the
figure as far as the waist. At the back the
skirt is draped in a graceful bunched style,
while at the side it is caught up lightly in folds.

Very stylish dressing gowns have open
fronts filled in with gathered lace or soft silk
stuff, kept in place by a pointed Swiss band
of the same material. Princess shapes are
also worn, yet only the front of the gown is
made in one piece; the back is cut short and
rounded, and the back bands mounted full on
this.

Attractive Lace and Ribbon Fichu.
The accompanying cut represents a dressy
fichu, composed of pink ribbon and white lace.
The collar is made of the ribbon, which is
folded to form a pointed plastron on the
front.

Time Table for Boiling Vegetables.
Good Housekeeping gives the following
convenient time table and general rule for
boiling vegetables:
Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when
rather less.
Peas and asparagus, twenty to twenty-five
minutes.
Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five min-
utes to half an hour.
String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and
thin, twenty-five minutes; if only snapped
across, forty minutes.
Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.
Lima beans, if very young, half an hour;
old, forty to forty-five minutes.
Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes
when young, one hour in winter.
Beets, one hour in summer, one hour and a
half, or even two hours, if large, in winter.
Onions, medium size, one hour.
Rule—All vegetables to go into fast boiling
water to be quickly brought to the boiling
point again, not left to steep in the hot water
before boiling, which toughens them and de-
stroys color and flavor.

Sundry Suggestions.
Green salad for breakfast is fashionable.
Hot sunshine removes scorch from linen.
To prevent lamps from smoking soak the
wick in strong vinegar, and dry thoroughly
before using.
Sardines skinned and served in a dish of let-
tuce hearts or watercress furnish a novelty
for luncheon.
Finely powdered whitening, mixed to a
paste with ammonia and water, is excellent for
cleaning silverware.
An Attractive Tennis Blouse.
What is popularly termed the "tennis
blouse" is made of bleached white striped
flannel or any of the fancy tennis cloths, and
may be worn with skirts of woolen or muslin.
These are belted, gathered waists, with a
basque like piece on the hips, making them of
the same length as the Norfolk jacket, and
with a deep sailor collar opening over a shirt
plastron of white flannel, upon which tennis
rackets are embroidered. A sailor hat of
plain flannel, or of straw, with a striped band
matching the material, is usually worn with
the blouse.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.
Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in the Kitchen and
in the Lady's Parlor.
Cherry is a very highly favored wood just
now for comfortable working chairs and
easy chairs of every description, both large
and small. Oak also ranks among fashion-
able woods in furniture, and is especially
liked by those who have a preference for the
antique. Its use is in hat racks, chiffoniers,
desks and dining chairs, rather than in par-
lor or bedroom suits. In higher priced woods
mahogany is the chief attraction. Black
walnut, while it still holds a place, has lost
its prestige of a few years ago.

A Food for Cage Birds.
A universal paste good for all sorts of cage
birds, and that will keep for quite a while,
may be made as follows: Bake some wheat
bread made without salt, when it is stale,
put it into an oven from which a baking has
just been removed and let it remain till the
oven cools. Then pound it fine. To feed this,
mix a teaspoonful of it with three times as
much warm milk. Be sure that the milk
does not boil. For birds that eat insects, a
few ants' eggs, meal worms, flies, etc., may
be mixed with it.

A Serviceable Scrap Basket.
Serviceable scrap baskets are made by ad-
justing a strip of matting to a round bottom
of stiff paste board or wood. The place
where the edges join is concealed by the
trimming, consisting of a large bowl and
many loops of ribbon. Do not line a scrap
basket. It is unnecessary and the lining soils
very easily.

Pineapple Pie.
Grate a pineapple, take its weight in sugar
and half its weight in butter. Cream the
butter and beat it up with the sugar and the
yolks of five eggs until very light; add one
cupful of cream, the pineapple and the whites
of eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake with an
undercrust and serve cold.

The Way to Apply Furniture Polish.
In using oils, polishes and the like a com-
mon mistake is to put on a great deal too
much and to apply it directly to the furni-
ture. The right way is to put a few drops
on a rag, rub the furniture quickly and
smoothly and then polish thoroughly with a
clean, soft cloth.

Honey Cake.
A cake somewhat different from the ordi-
nary confections is the following, which is
said to be nice for tea while warm and equally
good when cold: One-half cup of honey,
one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter,
one egg, two cups of flour, one cup of cold
water, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder;
flavor with lemon or vanilla. This recipe
will make one large loaf, or can be baked in
gem pans.

Cake Baskets, Pickle Stands and Casters.
Staple articles, the country over, in sterling
silver or plated ware, are butter dishes,
pickle jars and cake baskets. In the first
mentioned there is little that is new to be
said. In pickle stands the preference appears
to be for those containing single jars, instead
of two as formerly.

CAKE BASKET OF LOW FORM.
Cake baskets appear in both high and low
forms. In New York and other eastern
cities, however, the low forms prevail. These
represent at the present time the fashionable
cake basket. The basket may be square,
oblong or round in shape, and ornamented
with any of the various prevailing styles of
finish. The basket shown in the cut repre-
sents a popular style, being low in form and
finished in the favorite fluted pattern.

Castors continue to be a staple article, the
small breakfast one being employed at break-
fast and luncheon by many households, even
at the east, where the old dinner caster
does not often appear. These latter, how-
ever, continue to be largely produced, notably
in the southern and western states, and are
out in style to harmonize with the decoration
of other portions of table service.

Where the dinner caster is not used, there
are substituted one or more salad sets ac-
cording to the size of the table, consisting of
two or more glass bottles or jugs in light
silver stands, the salt and pepper being fur-
nished in individual shakers or cellars, as
fancy dictates. In the making of individual
salt cellars, as well as of the little butter
dishes so popular, silversmiths have wrought
many curious and pleasing designs.

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THE "MIND CURE."
WHAT A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN
SAID MANY YEARS AGO.
A Disease Without a Remedy—A Case of
Prayer Cures—A Priest's Method—Curing
the Cholera—Novel Treatment by
Criticism.
"Physic and Physicians," published in 1839,
speaking of the celebrated and extraordi-
narily successful Dr. Radcliffe, who died in
1714 and was the founder of the Radcliffe
library at Oxford university, says that he
paid particular attention to the mind of the
patient under his care, and had been heard to
say that he attributed much of his success
and eminence to this circumstance. There is
a very good anecdote illustrating his views
upon this subject:
"A lady of rank consulted Radcliffe in
great distress about her daughter, and the
doctor began the investigation of the case by
asking, 'Why, what ails her?' 'Alas, doctor,'
replied the mother, 'I cannot tell; but she has
lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her
strength consumes every day, and we are
apprehensive that she cannot live.' 'Why do
you not marry her?' said Radcliffe. 'Alas,
doctor, that we would fain do, and have
offered her as good a match as ever she could
expect.' 'Is there no other man to whom
she would be content to marry?' 'Ah, doctor,
that is that troubles us; for there is a young
gentleman we doubt she loves, that her father
and I can never consent to.' 'Why, look
you, madam,' replied Radcliffe gravely,
'then the case is this; your daughter would
marry one man, and you would have her
marry another. In all my looks I find no
remedy for such a disease as this.'"
REMARKABLE CASES.
This principle has also been employed by
certain priests and clergymen of every sect.
A young woman, a teacher, was, as she
believed and as her friends supposed, at the
point of death. Her physician was not quite
certain that she was as ill as she seemed, and
requested the pastor to assist him in breaking
up her delusion that she must die. He at-
tempted it, but she refused to hear him, and
loaded him with messages for her friends,
and especially for her class in the Sunday
school. As he was about to bid her farewell,
he said that he would return in the afternoon;
she said that she would like him to pray for
her, but that it was useless to pray for her
recovery. Having in view her hearing what
he had to say, he prayed in such a way as to
break the spell and make her believe that she
would recover; as he did this, the morbid
symptoms of approaching death gave way,
and she is still living.
Another case was still more remarkable.
A woman, ill and bedridden, conceived a high
regard for the piety and intelligence of her
pastor. He entered her room and in a loud
and solemn voice said, "I command you to
arise!" Involuntarily she arose and resumed
the duties of housekeeping, which after the
space of ten years she still performs.
A Roman Catholic priest of high position
in his church told the writer that he thought
he had saved scores of lives by refusing to
administer the Sacrament of Extreme Unction,
which led the patients to say, "Father—
does not think I am going to die."

A CHOLERA CURE.
In 1832, when the cholera raged in Norfolk,
Va., Dr. Buzzell, a physician of great local
celebrity, lived there. He was driving night
and day, and on one occasion was summoned
to see a stalwart negro who was apparently
in the state of collapse. Instead of begin-
ning at once to medicate him he accused him
of shamming, denounced and derided him in
every possible way for calling him when he
was at work night and day, driven almost to
death. Then, putting on the appearance of
intense excitement, he procured a switch and
began to thrash the negro very severely. The
more he grunted, and the more he said he
was dying, the more Dr. Buzzell thrashed
him, and with his threatnings and beatings
brought on such a tremendous reaction that
the man recovered.
In a visit to a branch of the Oneida com-
munity at Wallingford, in 1851, I asked Mrs.
Miller, the sister of John H. Noyes, the
founder of the community, what she did if
any of the inmates became ill, as they re-
pudiated medicines. She said they had very
little sickness. "But, have I not heard of an
epidemic of diphtheria among you?" She
said there had been, but by their treatment
they saved every case. "What was that treat-
ment?" "It was treatment by criticism."
"How was it applied?" "So soon as a person
was taken ill, a committee was appointed
who went into the room and sat down, pay-
ing no attention to the patient; they began
at once to speak about him or her, criticizing
the patient's peculiarities, bringing every de-
fect to the surface, and unsparingly con-
demning it." Mrs. Miller added that no one
could endure this more than an hour. The
mental and moral irritation was so great that
they began to repudiate and eventually re-
covered. The universal efficacy of this
method may well be doubted, for many per-
sons live in such an atmosphere that if that
treatment would save them they would never
die; while others are so cautious to criticize
that the remedy would be without effect.—
J. M. Buckley in The Century.

Those Old Time Straw Hats.
One seldom sees now the Panama and
Manilla straw hats which were so much in
favor in my boyhood; some of them were of
very fine workmanship, and they were kept
as carefully as family jewels, and lasted
about as long. There was a certain indi-
viduality given to individuals and classes in
the community by their straw hats in those
days; the East India and South America
merchants had their finely plaited Panama
or Manilla hats, and clergymen wore hats of
dark colored straw with wide black bands,
which comported with the rest of their
clerical attire. I wish our fashions in head-
gear did not run so into ruts, although I am
glad to note that some men of distinction
keep out of them. There is a certain esteem-
ed judge of our supreme judicial court, as
justice of the court adjourns in summer, puts
on his light colored possumer felt hat, which
can be crushed into a handful, and he looks
extremely comfortable in consequence. A
friend of mine who put on such a hat a
month or more ago was misled by an ac-
quaintance on wearing a "billy coo," but be-
fore the adjournment of the supreme court,
which, by the action of one of its members,
had created a precedent as to the time at
which such hats could properly be worn.—
Boston Post.

Not Hard to Do.
The other day a reporter saw a blacksmith
examining an ax, from which he had been
asked to remove a portion of the handle,
which had been broken off close to the iron.
The wood could not be driven out, and as
he had been driven in at the end it could not
be levered out. "What will you do?" asked
the reporter. "I'll turn it out," was the re-
ply. "But you'll injure the temper of the
steel," suggested the reporter. "Well, maybe
so," said the smith. He drove the cutting
edge into the most earth and built a fire
around the projecting part. The wood be-
came charred and was easily removed, while
the tempered part of the ax sustained no in-
jury.—Philadelphia Call.

Regol
NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, to whom all persons not giving my wife, Emma, her name, or any account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may hereafter contract. Also notice is hereby given that the note due holder, payable by Henry Curtis to me, has been paid.
JULY 16, 1887-5w
OSCAR MICHAEL

MOLONEY & STEAD.
NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PATRICK GALVIN, DECEASED. A Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Patrick Galvin, late of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September, 1887, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, in said county, when and where all persons claiming or demanding against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.
Dated this 26th day of July, A. D. 1887.
JULY 26-5w
MARY GALVIN, Executrix.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF CHARLES L. BEAUFORT. A Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Charles L. Beaufort, late of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September, 1887, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, in said county, when and where all persons claiming or demanding against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.
Dated this 26th day of July, A. D. 1887.
JULY 26-5w
ROBERT F. BEAUFORT, Administrator.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF EPHRAIM W. BOWEN. A Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Ephraim W. Bowen, late of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of September, 1887, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, in said county, when and where all persons claiming or demanding against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.
Dated this 26th day of July, A. D. 1887.
JULY 26-5w
R. F. LINCOLN, Administrator.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
C. & N. E. & P. R. R.
Eastern mail—11:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
Western mail—11:00 A. M. 11:00 P. M.
Night mail—11:00 A. M. 11:00 P. M.
C. & N. W. R. R.
Southern mail—11:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
Northern mail—11:00 A. M. 11:00 P. M.
Streator special—11:00 A. M. 11:00 P. M.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 1:00 P. M. 12:00 M.
Office open at 7:00 A. M. Closed at 7:00 P. M.
Office open Sundays from 11 to 1 o'clock.
WM. OSBORN, P. M.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.
TIME TABLE.
April 1st, 1887.
AURORA AND STREATOR BRANCH.
Going South. Going North.
P.M. No. 30 P.M. No. 31
Ex. St. Ex. St.
P.M. No. 32 P.M. No. 33
Ex. St. Ex. St.
P.M. No. 34 P.M. No. 35
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